

09/998813  
ASW  
JAN 7, 2002

## United States Patent Application

for

5

APPARATUS FOR IMPROVING  
HUMAN MOBILITY ON SNOW SURFACESBACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION1. The Field of the Invention.

10 The present invention relates generally to apparatus  
for improving human mobility on congealed precipitation,  
such as snow, and which can be used in conjunction with  
devices adapted to operate on congealed precipitation. More  
particularly, the present invention relates to apparatus  
15 used to assist cross country skiers by increasing traction  
in different snow conditions.

2. Description of Related Art.

20 The history of winter sports, in particular skiing,  
dates back to the thirteenth century or perhaps earlier when  
skiing was not a past time or any type of sport, but was a  
necessary mode of transportation. Skiing takes its roots  
from the northern countries of Scandinavia where armies took  
advantage of skis to move across the frozen tundra of the  
25 north. In time, armies began holding races to memorialize  
certain historic ski trips made by previous armies or  
scouts. Soon the general public became fascinated with the  
ski movement and eventually became involved in the army ski

FOI b7D - E 1336660



millions of people flock to ski resorts and the back country each winter to enjoy the thrill of winter sports.

Enthusiasm for winter sports continues to grow each winter season around the world as evidenced by the record number of athletes that participated in the 1998 Winter Olympic Games in Nagano, Japan. Seventy-two countries and two thousand one hundred seventy-seven athletes participated at the games in Nagano giving it the highest participation rate in Winter Olympic history. The popularity of winter sports is further evidenced by the number of events that will be included in the 2002 Winter Olympic Games in Salt Lake City, Utah, United States. A total of seventy-eight events will be competed in by over seventy countries in the 2002 Winter Olympic Games.

In the context of cross country skiing, there is a great deal of interest in equipping skis and other snow-traveling devices with accessories that offer an adaptability to changing terrain conditions. It is common practice for certain types of skiers to travel over rough snow covered mountains and hills. In addition, it is common to experience a multitude of snow conditions, including steep slopes, ice covered mountains, and uneven terrain.

With the confrontation of changing terrain conditions, there are situations that demand the skier to equip his/her skis with additional accessories in order to assist the skier navigate changing terrain conditions.

10

15

20

accessories, the ability of a skier to effectively maneuver in hard, icy snow conditions is limited.

Other methods have been developed to aid the skier when climbing slippery inclines. In the past, certain sea mammals had been recognized as having the ability to slither up snow covered slopes and slide down the other side with great ease and efficiency. Strips of those mammals' hides were used to help cross country skiers duplicate the ease and efficiency of climbing up slopes while sliding down the other side. These hides or skins (hereinafter referred to as "climbing skins") were attached to the underside of the skis where the climbing skin surface articulates with the snow or ice to permit skiers to climb up one side and then glide down the other side of a hill.

Today, climbing skins have been replaced with woven fabrics with a slant pile (hereinafter referred to as "climbing fabrics"). Climbing fabrics are typically treated with a latex or plastic sealant to keep them dry in wet snow conditions. These climbing fabrics are particularly useful for wilderness and cross country skiing in mountainous areas where slopes are too steep for effective use of waxes (a system of applying wax to the ski in order to increase the friction between the ski and the snowy surface by creating a

099833 102401  
104201 1135550

temporary bond between the wax and the snow to aid in traction) and other climbing methods. However, climbing fabrics have traditionally been expensive to purchase and requires attachment of permanent accessories to connect the climbing skins to the skis.

Although different procedures and mechanisms have been developed to aid the snow traveler in extreme conditions, such procedures and mechanisms have proven to be too permanent, bulky and cumbersome especially when used in icy or snowy conditions where the traveler is carrying a heavy pack. For cross country skiing, in particular, it is important to have the ability to easily and quickly mount and remove ski accessories because of the dramatic changes which can take place in the weather and snow conditions experienced on cross country ski trips. Additionally, it is important to provide for small, light weight accessories that will easily fit within a small pack or pocket permitting the skier to carry all necessary equipment for multiple, unexpected terrain conditions.

Attempts have been made in the industry to provide alternatives for maneuvering through different snow conditions. However, none of the undertakings in the industry specifically considers the advantage of attaching



to be extremely durable in order to withstand the coarse conditions the fabric encounters. Because the fabric is meant to be used over and over, it is made of a material which is expensive to manufacture and sell.

5           It will be appreciated that the industry has not recognized the need for providing a disposable climbing fabric. Significantly, previously available climbing fabrics are unable to withstand the coarse conditions encountered during use. In the past, disposable climbing  
10 fabrics were not available which could both achieve the features of a traditional climbing fabric and be produced in a cost effective manner.

Another snow-traveling device accessory known in the industry, which is described in U.S. Patent No. 3,927,896  
15 (granted December 23, 1975 to Detoia), provides a ski and snow shoe device with retractable cleats, which allows the ski to be treated interchangeably as a ski or snow shoe device. However, the Detoia device is a permanent fixture of the ski, and the Detoia device must be fitted to a  
20 specifically prepared ski with open slots, which damages the ski during installation and such damage is exposed when the device is removed. In addition, the Detoia ski and snow shoe device undesirably increases the weight of the ski.



Yet another snow-traveling device accessory known in the industry, disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,823,563

(granted on October 20, 1998 to Dubuque), provides a binding with a harness and attachment assembly that incorporates a crampon that can be removed from the ski to be used selectively as a crampon in order to simplify the shift between ski and crampon. However, the crampon is connected to a binding and use of the Dubuque assumes that there are times when individuals would not use skis to climb, but instead, for safety reasons, prefer to use a separate crampon system for climbing separated from their skis. The Dubuque device does not anticipate instances where the cross country skier would prefer to climb slopes without removing his/her skis. Rather, the Dubuque device requires ski removal and the consequent carrying of the skis up the mountain by the skier, which is a severe disadvantage to the skier.

As mentioned above, significant disadvantages are present in the industry. For instance, the inability to quickly and easily remove equipment is a limiting factor during ski trips. Another disadvantage unrecognized in the industry is the bulky size of the existing components which must be carried during ski trips and used in place of skis

in order to climb hills, slopes and other inclines. The inability of the previously existing devices to be removed from the ski because of being permanently attached, is yet another disadvantage of the accessories known in the industry. In addition, the accessories in the available art have traditionally been expensive to manufacture.

Therefore, there has been a long unrecognized need in the industry for small, light weight, quickly assembled, and portable accessories for snow-traveling devices which are inexpensive to make, and simple in operation. In view of the drawbacks inherent in the available art, it would be a significant advance in the art to provide small and lightweight ski accessories to improve human mobility on snow surfaces that can be easily mounted and removed by the skier.

#### **BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

The available art is thus characterized by several disadvantages that are addressed by the present invention. The present invention minimizes, and in some aspects eliminates, the above-mentioned failures, and other problems, by utilizing the methods and structural features described herein.





and combinations particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

#### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

The above described features and advantages of the  
5 present invention will become apparent from a consideration  
of the subsequent detailed description presented in  
connection with the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a first embodiment of  
the present invention showing the relative position of the  
10 first embodiment with an exemplary ski;

FIG. 2 is a front view of the first embodiment of the  
present invention taken along line 2-2 of FIG. 1, wherein a  
cross section of a ski is shown to indicate the positioning  
of the first embodiment on the ski;

15 FIG. 3 is a detailed view of the tightening band used  
to fasten the first embodiment represented in FIGS. 1 and 2  
to the ski or other snow traveling device;

FIG. 4 is a perspective view of the first embodiment  
represented in FIGS. 1 and 2 without the tightening bands  
20 which are illustrated in FIGS. 1 and 2;

FIG. 5 is a side view of the first embodiment of the  
apparatus represented in FIG. 4;



FIG. 12 is a perspective view of the fourth embodiment of the present invention, wherein slots are provided to engage the fourth embodiment to a snow-traveling device;

FIG. 12A is a front view of the fourth embodiment of the present invention, showing the relative placement of fourth embodiment on a ski (wherein a cross section) and the placement of positioning pegs into the ski;

FIG. 13 is a second perspective view of the fourth embodiment of the present invention, which differs from the illustration of FIG. 12 in the inclusion of a different engagement assembly;

FIG. 14 is a perspective view of a fifth embodiment of the present invention shown positioned on a ski to indicate the positioning of the fifth embodiment on the ski;

FIG. 15 is a detailed view of the fifth embodiment of the present invention shown in FIG. 14 wherein the texture of the surface which contacts the snow is illustrated; and

FIG. 16 is a side view of the fifth embodiment of the present invention installed on a ski.

FIG. 17 is perspective view of one example of the adhesive material used in the fifth embodiment in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. 18 is a perspective view the ski represented in FIG. 14 showing alternative embodiments of the present invention installed thereon.

FIG. 19 is a bottom view of exemplary footwear showing  
5 another embodiment of the present invention installed thereon.

FIG. 19A provides a bottom view of exemplary footwear, similar to that shown in FIG. 19, with another embodiment of the present invention installed thereon.

10 FIG. 20 is a perspective view another illustrative embodiment of the present invention being installed on an automobile tire.

FIG. 21 is a perspective view another illustrative embodiment of the present invention installed on a bicycle  
15 tire.

009831-10407  
TOTAL 188660

15  
Ins  
a3



DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE ILLUSTRATIVE EMBODIMENTS

For the purposes of promoting an understanding of the principles in accordance with the invention, reference will now be made to the embodiments illustrated in the drawings and specific language will be used to describe the same. It will nevertheless be understood that no limitation of the scope of the invention is thereby intended. Any alterations and further modifications of the inventive features illustrated herein, and any additional applications of the principles of the invention as illustrated herein, which would normally occur to one skilled in the relevant art and having possession of this disclosure, are to be considered within the scope of the invention claimed.

Before the presently illustrative embodiments of the invention are disclosed and described, it is to be understood that this invention is not limited to the particular configurations, process steps, and materials disclosed herein as such configurations, process steps, and materials may vary. It is also to be understood that the terminology employed herein is used for the purpose of describing particular embodiments only and is not intended to be limiting since the scope of the present invention will

be limited only by the appended claims and equivalents thereof.

It must be noted that, as used in this specification and the appended claims, the singular forms "a," "an," and  
5 "the" include plural referents unless the context clearly dictates otherwise.

In describing and claiming the present invention, the following terminology will be used in accordance with the definitions set out below.

10 As used herein, "comprising," "including," "containing," "characterized by," and grammatical equivalents thereof are inclusive or open-ended terms that do not exclude additional, unrecited elements or method steps.

15 As used herein, "congealed precipitation" includes, but is not necessarily limited to snow, compacted snow, powder, compacted powder, machine groomed snow, hard pack snow, wet snow, wet pack snow, loose granular, frozen granular, wet granular, variable conditions, spring conditions, corn snow,  
20 new over snow, windblown snow, ice, compacted ice, and melted ice, and similar conditions.

As used herein "snow-traveling device" refers to any structure or apparatus used to mobilize a human over

congealed precipitation including, but not necessarily limited to, cross-country skis, downhill skis, all mountain skis, all terrain skis, free skis, freeride, mid-fat skis, groomed snow skis, powder skis, freestyle skis, extreme  
5 carving skis, racing skis, skiboards, backcountry skis, track skis, telemark skis, randonee skis, mountaineering skis, alpine skis, skating skis, freestyle boards, freeride boards, and alpine or carving boards and devices performing equivalent functions.

10 In accordance with the present invention, it has been discovered that climbing hills and maneuvering over snow covered terrain is greatly enhanced by the use of traction enhancing accessories that can easily be attached and detached from a pair of skis or other snow-traveling device.  
15 In accordance with the present invention, the embodiments of the present invention are lightweight, durable, easily transported in a small pack or pocket, and in the case of some embodiments, disposable.

In accordance with the present invention, snow-  
20 traveling device accessories are used to improve human mobility on congealed precipitation. The snow-traveling device accessories of the present invention are capable of being attached and detached from a snow traveling device and

are lightweight and small enough to be easily transported when not being used. The features of the present invention provide significant improvements over the previously available devices. While specific devices known in the industry may provide one individual beneficial feature, none of the known devices provide the beneficial combination of features provided by the present invention.

The features of the present invention will be illustrated through different embodiments by reference to the figures. The figures illustrate at least five different embodiments of the invention, and like structures represented in the figures will be designated with like reference numerals.

FIG. 1 shows the relative placement and size of the apparatus, generally referred to at 100, in relation to a snow-traveling device, particularly a ski 10. FIG. 1 illustrates the apparatus 100 as the first, illustrative embodiment of the present invention attached to a ski 10. Also shown is a binding 20 attached to the ski 10, as is known in the industry. Advantageously, the first embodiment can be attached and detached without damaging the snow-traveling device, such damage being caused by placing holes in the snow-traveling device to permanently affix hardware to the snow-





assembly 102 is one example of possible structures, within the scope of the present invention, which function to interact with other members of the apparatus 100 allowing a snow-traveling device to pass through an aperture 134, thus  
5 contacting the walls or edges of the apparatus 100 to grasp the snow-traveling device when tightened. It will be appreciated that the engagement assembly 102 disclosed herein is merely one example of a structure for contacting and grasping the ski-traveling device and it should be appreciated  
10 that any structure, apparatus or system for removably attaching a structure which increases friction between a snow covered surface and a snow-traveling device which performs functions the same as, or equivalent to, those disclosed herein are intended to fall within the scope of the present  
15 invention.

The fastener assembly 130 further includes the tightening band 108 (seen best in FIG. 3), tightening band slots 106 (seen best in FIGS. 4 and 5), and a buckle connector 110. The fastener assembly 130 allows the engagement assembly 102 to be  
20 attached and detached to a ski 10.

Referring now to FIGS. 2 and 3, attachment of the engagement assembly 102 to the ski 10 is accomplished by inserting the tightening band 108 through tightening band

0998313 102401  
104202" 27286660

slots 106 (shown best in FIGS. 4 and 5) and looping the tightening band 108 around the upper portion of the engagement assembly 102 into a buckle connector 110 where a pin 112 is inserted into a preset hole 109 in the tightening band 108 for  
5 fastening the engagement assembly 102 onto a ski 10 or other device.

Within the scope of the present invention, another arrangement for the fastener assembly 130 can advantageously be utilized. In such an alternative arrangement, the same  
10 structures are used, that is, a tightening band 108, tightening band slots 106, and a buckle connector 110. In the alternative arrangement, however, fastening occurs when the tightening band 108 is inserted through the tightening band slots 106 (seen best in FIGS. 4-6), looped around the upper  
15 portion of the engagement assembly 102 (see FIG. 2) and woven through the buckle connector 110 instead of being secured by a pin 112 being inserted into preset holes 109 (seen best in FIG. 3). By weaving the tightening band 108 through the buckle connector 110, the tightening band 108 may be easily  
20 pulled to achieve the desired amount of tension to firmly grip the ski 10. In addition, variable selections for tightening are permitted, thus allowing the flexibility of one apparatus to fit a range of ski sizes. Each engagement assembly 102



supports two separate tightening bands 108 thereby securing the engagement assembly 102 effectively to the ski 10 without movement or slippage.

5 The fastener assembly, generally referred to at 130, is one example of a means for fastening the engagement means in a first position on the snow-traveling device in accordance with the present invention and functions to interact with the upper portion of the engagement assembly 102, tightening band slots 106, multiple tightening bands 108, and multiple buckle  
10 connectors 110 used for tightening and securing the engagement assembly 102 to the snow-traveling device. It will be appreciated that the system for fastening disclosed herein is merely one example of accomplishing the securing of the engagement assembly to the snow-traveling device, other  
15 suitable arrangements known or readily ascertainable, to those skilled in the art, may be used and are within the scope of the present invention.

The protrusion assembly 104 further comprises an elongated member 136 provided with a plurality of teeth, one  
20 of which is indicated at tooth 120, which together function as a protuberance that are capable of digging into snow in its various forms, but most advantageously hard, icy snow. Thus, the configuration of the tooth 120 enhances the ability of a

skier or other user to climb icy, snowy hills. The illustrative embodiment just described is advantageous because it utilizes the teeth, such as tooth 120, in conjunction with skis or other snow-traveling devices, whereas other apparatuses known in the industry, such as hiking crampons, are used as free standing components which attach to a user's boots and cannot be used in conjunction with skis or other snow-traveling devices.

Referring again to FIG. 2, the tooth 120 of the protrusion assembly 104 may itself have several different arrangements. The tooth 120 is further composed of a first side 122 and a second side 124. A tooth angle 126 is formed between the first side 122 and the second side 124 of the tooth 120. The tooth angle 126 is measured from the horizontal axis, which horizontal axis designated by the line 138.

In accordance with the present invention, there is a range of effective tooth angles 126 which may be incorporated into the tooth 120. For example, one range of the tooth angle 126 is between about 180 and about 0 degrees. For example, a tooth 120 that is in reality a single tooth with two sides, each having about a 90 degree angle, may be utilized by having a very sharp, blade-like edge. The blade-like edge allows for

104 120 122 124 126 138

00998813 102401  
T0420T ET886600

digging into congealed surfaces and is intended to be within the scope of the present invention. A more illustrative tooth angle 126 range is between about 150 degrees and about 20 degrees, and the most illustrative range of tooth angle 126 is  
5 between about 120 degrees and about 30 degrees. Other tooth angles 138 and other shapes for the protrusion assembly 104 can be used in accordance with the present invention.

It will be appreciated that the protrusion assembly generally referred to at 104 is one illustrative structure for  
10 functioning as a protrusion means for protruding into a mass of congealed precipitation. The protrusion assembly 104, is one example of a structure within the scope of the present invention, which functions to interact with the engagement assembly 102 wherein the structure itself is in contact with  
15 and projects into the congealed precipitation surface when being used by a user. It will be appreciated that the protrusion assembly 104 disclosed herein is merely one example of a structure for protruding into a mass of the congealed precipitation and it should be appreciated that any structure,  
20 apparatus or system for protruding into a mass of the congealed precipitation which performs functions the same as, or equivalent to, those disclosed herein are intended to fall within the scope of the present invention.

By placing one or more of the first embodiment of the present invention 100 onto each ski 10, more maneuverability and control can be conveniently achieved than was possible with the use of previously available apparatus. Desirably, when using the apparatus 100 of the present invention, the result is an enhanced capability of climbing icy slopes with skis intact much more easily and safely than possible with previously available devices.

Another example of a snow-traveling device which can benefit from the embodiment of the present invention, such as apparatus 100, is a snowshoe. Snowshoes are often essential when walking across deep snow any substantial distance. Many people who regularly travel in snow covered country via motor vehicle, snowmobile, and even small aircraft carry snowshoes in the event they become stranded due to an accident or mechanical failure and must walk out across deep snow to obtain assistance. Using snowshoes in the back country can be advantageous for climbing directly up a slope, but can also be dangerous when a user is attempting to negotiate, when either ascending or descending, a hill sideways or diagonally. Disadvantageously, previously available snowshoes cannot adequately grip the surface of the congealed precipitation except when the snowshoe is in particular orientations in

relation to the slope to be negotiated. For that reason, it will be appreciated that the embodiments of the present invention, and particularly the first embodiment of the present invention, described herein may be adapted for use on  
5 snowshoes to provide the desirable function of increasing friction, improving traction and allowing a snowshoe user to more easily and safely ascend or descend a slope or incline.

After completing a climb utilizing any snow-traveling device, the apparatus 100 can readily be detached and stored  
10 in a day pack, and another accessory, for example the apparatus with a convex rudder 350 (seen best in FIG. 9), may be attached to the ski 10, if desired by the user. Thus, mobility on congealed precipitation surfaces is improved with the ease of attaching and detaching the apparatus onto a ski  
15 10.

A second illustrative embodiment of the present invention is shown in FIG. 7, which will now be described. The second illustrative embodiment includes nearly all of the structures which are included in the first illustrative embodiment  
20 previously described, with the inclusion of structures which allow the protrusion assembly 204 to be replaced by another different type of protrusion assembly 204 by way of an interchange mechanism schematically represented by box 240.

Those skilled in the art can readily implement structures to carry out the function of an interchange mechanism using the information provided herein.

It will be appreciated that the structure of the second illustrative embodiment of the present invention allows many different structures to be included as the protrusion assembly 204 to greatly enhance mobility of a user on congealed precipitation surfaces in accordance with the condition of the congealed precipitation and the activity in which the user is engaged. For example, as seen best in FIGS. 8-11, the teeth 220 may be replaced with a convex rudder 350. The protrusion assembly 204 is positioned onto the engagement assembly 202 of the apparatus such that one type of structure, such as the teeth 220, may be substituted for the other, such as the convex rudder 350.

The interchange mechanism schematically represented by box 240 in FIG. 7 can be carried out by a number of different structures which function to securely grasp one protrusion assembly 204 and allow it to be selectively replaced with another different type of protrusion assembly 204. For example, by connecting a convex rudder 350 (see FIGS. 8-11) to the engagement assembly 202 (instead of teeth 220), the present invention is capable of adapting itself to changing

terrain or different snow conditions. The replacement may be accomplished using the described interchange mechanism schematically represented by the box 240, which preferably includes a member that allows the protrusion assembly 204, including either the teeth 220 or the convex rudder 350, to be detached from the engagement assembly 202. Sliding the teeth 220 out from the engagement assembly 202 and replacing it with the convex rudder 350 is accomplished via the interchange mechanism 240.

It is within the scope of the present invention to position a structure similar to the convex rudder 350 (see FIGS. 8-11) in place onto the second embodiment (represented in FIG. 7) invention via the interchange mechanism 240, wherein both the engagement assembly 202 and the protrusion assembly 204 contain structures which comprise the interchange mechanism 240. Attachment preferably occurs by sliding a structure similar to the convex rudder 350 into place by way of fitted grooves, similar to those which might be used in a desk drawer, until the convex rudder 350 is completely locked into place. A locking mechanism is used to keep a structure similar to the convex rudder 350 in place while in use and a release mechanism is used to allow the replacement structure to be slid out when finished or to be replaced with another

type of protrusion assembly 204. It will be appreciated that other suitable arrangements known or readily ascertainable, to those skilled in the art, may be used to accomplish similar results and are within the scope of the present invention.

5 *sub*  
95

10 A third illustrative embodiment of the present invention, which will now be described by reference to FIGS. 8-11, has similar structures that function similarly as the corresponding structures described in connection with the first embodiment, however, the third illustrative embodiment  
15 utilizes different arrangements for both the engagement assembly, indicated at bracket 302, and the protrusion assembly, indicated at bracket 304. FIG. 8 illustrates the engagement assembly, at bracket 302, with a bend 318 and an upper wall 314 and a lower wall 316. Additionally, FIG. 8  
20 shows the fastener assembly, generally indicated at 330, with its component parts, the tightening band slots 306 (seen best in FIGS. 9 and 10), tightening band 308 and the buckle connector 310, all of which function essentially the same as the corresponding structures described in connection with the first embodiment.

The protrusion assembly 304 includes a convex rudder 350, which enhances stability in less-than-ideal snow conditions when it is more difficult to control snow traveling devices,



such as cross country skis, because the skis are unable to gain traction and cut through the icy surface. The convex rudder 350 cuts into the icy surface allowing the ski (such as ski 10 represented in FIG. 1) to allow the user to more easily  
5 maintain control on icy snow.

The protrusion assembly, indicated at bracket 304 in FIG. 8, in the different embodiments of the present invention may be fabricated to provide different heights and dimensions depending upon the conditions encountered. A protrusion  
10 assembly 304 with a greater height, extending in the downward direction toward the ground, is capable of protruding deeper into the congealed precipitation and advantageously improves stabilization. Alternatively, fabricating the protrusion assembly 304 with a shorter height is desirable in other snow  
15 conditions.

*state* For example, when parasailing with snow skis 10, it will be advantageous to have the convex rudder 350 penetrate more deeply into the congealed precipitation to provide added stability when cross-winds occur so that the user does not  
20 have to expend undue energy to maintain a desired course. In view of the advent of sport of parasailing, where a skier propels himself on skies using a wind driven sail, the use of the present invention will advantageously assist both those

OK

[illegible]

adjusted and placed at various positions on a snow-traveling device, the user is able to advantageously adapt the snow-traveling device to a variety of changing conditions.

In the embodiment represented in FIGS. 8-11, the convex  
5 rudder 350 is an elongated member wherein the distal end of the protuberance is adapted to be embedded into the congealed precipitation surface for cutting through hard, icy conditions. The particular advantage imparted by use of the third embodiment of the present invention is improved  
10 maneuverability, stability and control over icy, snowy conditions as well as increased lateral stability when engaging in activities such as ski sailing.

The third embodiment of the present invention includes an engagement assembly 302 that is an inverted T-shape. An  
15 aperture 334 is formed for receiving the ski 10 to be attached to the engagement assembly 302. When the ski 10 is placed into the aperture 334, the tightening band 308 (see FIG. 8), which is inserted through the tightening band slots 306 (seen best in FIGS. 9-10), may be inserted into the buckle connector  
20 310 whereby the engagement assembly 302 is fastened by pulling the tightening band 308 snugly, thus contacting and holding the ski 10 in place.

Sub  
a7

FIGS. 9 through 11, are different views of the third embodiment of the present invention, and show the relative positioning of the convex rudder 350 in relation to the engagement assembly 302, the tightening band slots 306, and the ski 10 (the tightening band 308 is represented best in FIG. 8).

As used in the embodiments of the present invention represented in FIGS. 1-11, the term "damage," when used in connection with a snow traveling device, includes but is not necessarily limited to drilled holes, permanent holes, residual holes, left-over orifices from hardware, slits and cavities. The term "damage" is not intended to encompass a minor alteration to the snow-traveling device, but is intended to include any treatment of the snow-traveling device that significantly reduces the performance of the contacting surface.

Sub  
a8

By examining FIGS. 12, 12A, and 13, in which the fourth illustrative embodiment of the present invention is represented, it will be appreciated that the fourth illustrative embodiment of the present invention is similar in numerous respects to the first embodiment of the present invention. Importantly, the fourth illustrative embodiment of the present invention is different than the previously

104201 2136660

described structures in that the engagement assembly,  
indicated at bracket 402, is fastened to the ski 10 in a  
different fashion. Similarly to the structure described in  
connection with the first embodiment, the engagement assembly  
5 402 comprises an upper wall 414 and a lower wall 416.  
Further, the fourth embodiment may have a protrusion assembly  
402 that is similar to the corresponding structures  
illustrated with the first, second and third embodiments of  
the present invention. However, in the fourth embodiment of  
10 the present invention an alteration in the ski 10 or other  
snow-traveling device occurs with the fastening of the  
engagement assembly 402.

In the fourth embodiment of the present invention, the  
fastener assembly comprises a positioning peg 460 and a  
15 positioning peg slot 462. The positioning peg 460 is mounted  
to the outside surface 14 of the ski 10 (as shown in FIG. 12A)  
in a manner that does not damage the contacting surface of the  
ski 10 so as to not hinder the performance of the ski 10, or  
any other alternative snow-traveling device. The positioning  
20 peg 460 is essentially a male connector that engages a  
corresponding female receptor, such as a hole in the  
engagement assembly 404, the hole in the engagement assembly  
being preferably referred to as a positioning peg slot 462.

0099813-10404  
FOI#201 ET886660

When the engagement assembly 402 is slid onto the ski 10, the positioning peg 460 on the ski 10 interconnects with the positioning peg slot 462, which are biased outward, to create a match lock that can be released by pushing the positioning  
5 pegs 460 together and moving the engagement assembly 402 away from the positioning pegs 460. Those skilled in the art can arrive at modifications and arrangements of the illustrated structure which perform functions equivalent to the fastener assembly disclosed in FIGS. 12-13, and such modifications and  
10 arrangements, both those which can be devised at present and those which will be devised in the future by those skilled in the pertinent art, are intended to fall within the scope of the present invention.

It is also within the scope of the present invention to  
15 structure a fastener assembly to perform the functions of the structures represented in FIGS. 12-13 which may further take the form of a nut and bolt arrangement (not shown in the figures) to secure the engagement assembly 402 to the snow-traveling device. The described nut and bolt system does not  
20 damage the ski's (or other snow-traveling device) surface which contacts the snow (or other congealed precipitation surface), but only alters a surface(s) of the device which does not regularly contact the surface of the congealed

precipitation. Other preferred forms of the fastener assembly, not shown in the figures, may include screws, rivets, a pin and notch system or other fasteners known to one with ordinary skill in the art.

5 Referring generally to the embodiments of the present invention represented in FIGS. 1-11, it will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the material used in the construction of the engagement assembly, generally referred to at 102, and the protrusion assembly, generally referred to at 104, could be implemented using a variety of materials that are both light and durable. Examples of specific materials which can be used will be well known to those skilled in the industry and may be found in the literature known in the industry.

15 One of the illustrative processes for construction of the apparatus is to use injection molding techniques, using either plastic or metal materials. Examples of the types of materials used in the injection molding process include: thermoplastics, fiber reinforced thermoplastics, thermosetting 20 plastics, or elastomers, stainless steel, copper, alloy steels, molybdenum, tool steels, tungsten, ferrous alloys, other specialty alloys, and custom-blend alloys used in

injection molding and other materials known to one familiar in the art.

It will further be appreciated by one skilled in the art that there is a range of ski widths which a skier may choose from depending upon the performance desired, but it is to be understood that the scope of the present invention is not merely limited to snow skis. The present invention is designed to accommodate various ski widths. Several illustrative ski width ranges that the present invention is able to accommodate will now be described. It will be appreciated that the ranges disclosed herein are merely illustrative of the range of ski widths that the present invention can benefit and it should be appreciated that any structure, apparatus or system for attaching to skis which performs functions the same as, or equivalent to, those disclosed herein are intended to fall within the scope of the present invention.

An illustrative range for widths of a ski 10, which the present invention will accommodate, is within the range of about 50 to about 110 mm. A more illustrative range of ski width is from about 55 to about 100 mm, and the most illustrative range of ski width is from about 60 to about 100 mm.







The fifth embodiment of the present invention, illustrated in FIG. 18, may also be advantageously used by including one or more shortened lengths of the friction enhancing fabric, such as friction enhancing fabric 570 represented in FIG. 14, exemplary shortened lengths of friction enhancing fabric being represented by the lengths designated A-E in FIG. 18. Each of the illustrated lengths has its own characteristics that may be utilized at various times by selective placement of the friction enhancing fabric 570 on the ski 10 or other snow-traveling device.

For example, as shown in FIG. 18, length A is a shortened section of the friction enhancing fabric 570 that does not utilize hoop 572 or any other piece of hardware, but instead relies on the adhesive layer 574 alone, which temporarily bonds the friction enhancing fabric 570 to the ski 10 or other snow-traveling device. Thus, in accordance with the present invention, the friction enhancing fabric 570 may be placed onto a variety of snow-traveling devices for improving human mobility on congealed precipitation without any prior preparation of the snow-traveling device. Even lengths shorter than length A, such as lengths B and C, can be used as a one-piece fabric to increase the friction between congealed precipitation surfaces and a snow-traveling device.

As is known in the art, the ski 10 is formed such that the area of the ski upon which the binding 20 is mounted is formed so that it is biased away from the surface of the snow. As further examples of benefits and versatility of the present invention, the lengths of friction enhancing fabric A-C (FIG. 18) may be positioned on the ski 10, below the binding 20 such that when a downward force is applied by the weight of the user, the contacting surface of the ski 10, which bears the friction enhancing fabric 570, flattens and directly contacts the congealed precipitation. The contact between the friction enhancing fabric 570 and the congealed precipitation surface increases the amount of friction between the ski 10 and the congealed precipitation surface so that when a downward force is applied when climbing an incline the additional friction allows the portion of the ski 10 bearing the friction enhancing fabric 570 to grip the congealed precipitation surface, increasing traction for the user. When the downward force is no longer applied, for example when proceeding downhill, the middle portion of the ski 10, tends to lift up and away from the congealed precipitation surface, at least somewhat disengaging the friction enhancing fabric 570. It should be noted that a combination of lengths may also be used similarly, for providing specific gripping areas and surfaces,

**Clayton, Howarth & Cannon, P.C.**  
P.O. Box 1909  
Sandy, Utah 84091-1909  
Phone: (801) 255-5335  
Fax: (801) 255-5338





equivalently to adhesive layer 574, and other adhesives may be selected by one of ordinary skill in the art to accomplish the desired result.

5 The preferred adhesive layer 574 described above can be obtained from a number of different manufacturers specializing in adhesives, tapes for bonding, and reclosable fasteners, such as the 3M™ Corporation. 3M™ Corporation manufactures various industrial and manufacturing tapes for bonding a wide variety of materials together. One such family of products is  
10 manufactured by 3M™ Corporation, and is known as 3M™ Double Coated Tapes, further details of which can be found at <http://www.3m.com/us/index.jhtml>.

15 The adhesive layer 574, which is used to connect the friction enhancing fabric 570 to the underside contacting surface of the snow-traveling device, is merely one example of a means for adhering the first side of the friction enhancement means to the contacting surface of the snow-traveling device. Many other types of adhesive materials, such as other double-sided adhesive tapes, spray adhesives and  
20 gelatinous adhesives, may function as the adhesive layer 574. It will now be appreciated that the adhesive layer 574 disclosed herein is merely one example of a structure for connecting the friction enhancing fabric 570 to the snow-

traveling device and it should be appreciated that any structure, apparatus or system for connecting the friction enhancing fabric 570 to the snow-traveling device which performs functions the same as, or equivalent to, those disclosed herein are intended to fall within the scope of the present invention. Advantageously, the adhesive layer 574 allows the friction enhancing fabric 570 to attach to the ski 10 without the need to permanently attach a connector at either end of the ski 10.

10 FIG. 15 provides a detailed view of the friction enhancing fabric 570 taken along the lines 15-15 in FIG. 14. One preferred pattern of the friction enhancing fabric 570 is a woven design, which enhances friction and enhances controlled movement of a user on the ski 10 by increasing friction between the contacting surface and the congealed precipitation surface. The design of the friction enhancing fabric 570 is such that when viewing the woven pattern of the friction enhancing fabric 570 from either the first end 582 or the second end 584, the pattern is generally the same in each direction. It will be appreciated that other suitable arrangements known or readily ascertainable, to those skilled in the art, may be used and are within the scope of the present invention.





the present invention. For example, a substrate made of plastic, in any one of its various forms, or other material which is capable of bonding with a material known for enhancing friction between the substrate and the surface of the congealed precipitation is within the scope of the present invention.

Whatever material is ultimately selected in accordance with the present invention for increasing traction on congealed precipitation, the material should comprise two features. First, the material should increase the traction capabilities on congealed precipitation surfaces, and second, the material should be capable of adhering, not only to the adhesive layer 574, but also to the snow-traveling device under stress and in snowy, wet conditions at a variety of temperature ranges.

Moreover, the friction enhancing fabric 570 may be manufactured using different materials and designs. Illustratively, the preferred friction enhancing fabric 570 may be manufactured from essentially two layers, the first layer having a honeycomb pattern (not shown) as the friction enhancing fabric's 570 base, which may be formulated from the woven polyester 576 or other material known to one skilled in the art, with the second additional layer containing a

friction enhancing material, such as the polyvinyl chloride foam globules 578 (shown best in the window of FIG. 15). It will be appreciated that other suitable arrangements known or readily ascertainable, to those skilled in the art, may be used to accomplish similar results using a different mode of manufacture and are all within the scope of the present invention.

The preferred friction enhancing fabric 570 can be obtained from a number of different manufacturers specializing in foam fabrication. One such manufacturer is S & S Plastics, Inc. located at 310 Sherman Avenue, Newark, New Jersey 07114 U.S.A., and information regarding S & S Plastics, Inc. can be found on the world wide web at the following address: <http://www.ssplastics.com/home.html>. The most preferred fabric is currently available from American Non-Slip Products, Inc. located at 6775 Meadow Lane, Alpharetta, Georgia 30005 U.S.A., and information regarding American Non-Slip Products, Inc. can be found on the world wide web at the following address: <http://www.americannonslip.com/>, the most preferred fabric is available under the trademark RUG-LOC® which is manufactured by American Non-Slip Products, Inc. It should be noted that other products available on the market, and specifically those products manufactured by American Non-Slip

Products, Inc., containing a polyvinyl chloride foam surface may be utilized and are intended to fall within the scope of the present invention.

Now referring to FIG. 16, which shows that the friction enhancing fabric 570 itself is dual-sided, one side of the friction enhancing fabric 570 comprising a woven polyester 576 coated with polyvinyl chloride foam globules 578, or other material which can be selected by one skilled in the art, and the opposite side containing an adhesive layer 574 to keep the friction enhancing fabric 570 from moving or slipping while in use. FIG. 16 provides a side view of the back end of the ski 10 with the fabric mounted to said ski 10, wherein the polyester 576 is shown as a thin layer between the adhesive layer 574 and the polyvinyl chloride foam globules 578, wherein the polyvinyl chloride foam globules 578 attach to the polyester 576 substrate. The polyvinyl chloride foam globules 578 provide the necessary friction, as described above, to enhance the user's ability to climb on congealed precipitation surfaces.

The woven polyester 576, which is coated with polyvinyl chloride foam globules 578 to form the preferred friction enhancing fabric 570, is relatively inexpensive to produce, is lightweight and can easily be folded into a small bundle for

packing and storage. In addition, the friction enhancing fabric 570 can easily be attached, removed and disposed of without the expense and permanent attachment structures required by traditional friction enhancing fabrics.

5           The polyester 576 and the polyvinyl chloride foam globules 578 used to enhance friction is one example of a friction enhancement means for enhancing friction providing that the friction between the snow-traveling device and the congealed precipitation surface is substantially increased, in  
10 accordance with the present invention. It will be appreciated that the system for providing enhanced friction disclosed herein is merely one example of structures providing friction between the snow-traveling device and the congealed precipitation surface, and other suitable materials and  
15 arrangements known or readily ascertainable to those skilled in the art for enhancing friction may be used and are within the scope of the present invention.

Referring now to FIGS. 19-21, other embodiments of the present invention which utilize friction enhancing fabric 570  
20 are illustrated. It is to be understood that many of the considerations discussed above in connection with the embodiments represented in FIGS. 14-18 also apply to the embodiments of the present invention illustrated in FIGS. 19-

000001-10401  
104207-2733660

21. The embodiments of the present invention illustrated in  
FIGS. 19-21 include application of a friction enhancing  
fabric, such as the friction enhancing fabric 570 described  
earlier, on the sole (indicated generally at 594 in FIGS. 19  
5 and 19A) of footwear, such as shoes, to reduce slippage on a  
slippery surface, such as the surface of congealed  
precipitation and as traction enhancing structures for a motor  
vehicle tire 610 (FIG. 20) when encountering icy conditions,  
and on a bicycle tire, generally indicated at 620, allowing a  
10 bicycle to more safely ridden in icy and/or snowy conditions.  
It will be understood that the embodiments of the present  
invention represented in FIGS. 19-21 which utilize a friction  
enhancing fabric provide improved human mobility on congealed  
precipitation surfaces and are accomplished using inexpensive  
15 materials, thus providing advantages not heretofore available  
in the industry.

FIGS. 19 and 19A, specifically show a friction enhancing  
fabric applied on the soles of footwear, such as shoes or  
boots, for reducing slippage during cold, icy weather.  
20 Various shoe styles and sizes may be accommodated by using  
either a one-piece 600 (preferred when the entire sole of the  
footwear, including the heel, is substantially planar as  
illustrated in FIG. 19) or a multiple-sectioned pieces of

009981-1040  
10407-2786660

friction enhancing fabric, such as represented at 602 and 604 in FIG. 19A, preferred for use when the heel portion is formed separately from the remainder of the sole of the footwear. The multiple-sections of friction enhancing fabric represented at 602 and 604 comprises a toe section 602 and a heel portion 604 for separate attachment to a sole 594 of the shoe to accommodate differing levels of the toe 596 and the heel 598 of the footwear so as to reduce the potential for detachment of the friction enhancing fabric from the sole 594 or tearing of the friction enhancing fabric.

FIGS. 20 and 21 illustrate friction enhancing fabric patches 570A and 570B placed on an motor vehicle tire 610, and a bicycle tire 620, respectively, in accordance with the present invention. As used in conjunction with an automobile tire 610, the friction enhancing fabric 570A may be placed directly underneath the tire 610, as shown in FIG. 20, on a slippery surface when the tire 610 is slipping and unable to gain enough traction for propelled motion. Alternatively, the friction enhancing fabric patch 570A can be adhered to the tread of the tire 610 using one of the adhesive techniques described earlier so that nearly all of the circumference of the tread of the tire 610 is provided with the friction enhancing fabric. The friction enhancing fabric patch 570A,

0099513-102404

thus provides the necessary friction for the motor vehicle to gain traction and move the motor vehicle. Additionally, because the friction enhancing fabric patch 570A is inexpensive to produce, the fabric is suitable for storage in the motor vehicle until needed for one time use.

Likewise, as illustrated in FIG. 21, the friction enhancing fabric patch 570B may be attached to the bicycle tire 620 to improve traction in slippery, wet conditions. FIG. 21 illustrates a friction enhancing fabric patch 570B adhered to the bicycle tire 620. Applying the friction enhancing fabric patch 570B to the bicycle tire 620 increases the friction between a slippery surface and the friction enhancing fabric 570, thereby increasing traction. It is within the scope of the present invention to also adhere the friction enhancing fabric patch 570B so that it encircles substantially all of the circumference of the bicycle tire 620 or to place numerous friction enhancing patches 570B about the circumference of the bicycle tire 620 in a spaced apart relationship.

20

ins  
A10

In view of the foregoing, it will be appreciated that in accordance with the present invention, the friction enhancing fabric is particularly beneficial when utilized with a split snowboard. A split snowboard is an example of a snow-





or rock climbers must have a gripping surface which provides maximum friction between the fingers and palm of the user and rock surfaces, which in some instances are wet or icy. It will be appreciated that using the information provided  
5 herein, one skilled in the art can structure the friction enhancing fabric so it is adhered to the surface of a glove, and particularly gloves which are known in the art for use during rock climbing or mountain climbing. Alternatively, the desirable characteristics of the friction enhancing fabric can  
10 be permanently incorporated into a glove using the information provided herein.

In view of the forgoing, it will be appreciated that the present invention provides a friction enhancing structure which is easily attached to, and detached from, a snow-  
15 traveling device without the need for permanent accessories that can cause permanent damage to the snow-traveling device when removed.

It is to be understood that the above-described arrangements are only illustrative of the application of the principles of the present invention. Numerous modifications  
20 and alternative arrangements may be devised by those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention and the appended claims are intended to

